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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/566,965	08/19/2006	Christophe Dumousseaux	09354.0009	9332
22852	7590	06/11/2008		
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER SOROUSH, LAYLA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/566,965

Applicant(s)

DUMOUSSEAU ET AL.

Examiner

LAYLA SOROUSH

Art Unit

1617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The response filed February 29, 2008 presents remarks and arguments submitted to the office action mailed October 29, 2007 is herein acknowledged.

Applicant's arguments over the objections of claims 4, 8-11, and 13 is persuasive due to amendments made to the claims. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) rejection of claims 1-5, 8, 9 and 11-14 over Yokoi (WO 03/099944 as translated by US 2005/0113485) is persuasive. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) rejection of claims 1-5, 8, 9, 13 and 14 over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938) is persuasive due to amendments made to the claims. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) rejection of claims 7 and 10 over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938) is persuasive due to amendments made to the claims. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) rejection of claim 6 over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938) in view of Reinehr et al. (WO 01/43714) is persuasive due to amendments made to the claims. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) rejection of claims 11 and 12 over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938) in view of Mongiat et al. (US 7,101,536). is

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persuasive due to amendments made to the claims. Therefore, the rejection is herewith withdrawn.

Upon further consideration of the amended claims, the following rejections are made:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938 – previously presented) in view of Mongiat et al. (US 7,101,536 – previously presented).

Kadokura et al. teach cosmetic compositions such as make-up formulations comprising a lamina comprising a matrix substance (e.g. silicon dioxide) and a finely divided metal or metal compound dispersed therein (e.g. titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, silver powder, etc.). See p. 2, lines 36-45, 56-58; p. 3, lines 1-49; p. 5, lines 25-29; p. 9, Example 10. The average thickness of the lamina is 0.1-5 microns, the average size is 1-500 microns and the aspect ratio is 3-100. See p. 4, line 53 – p. 5, line 5. The same silicon base porous particles are taught therefore, the property of “aspect ratio” claimed is met by the teachings of the prior art.

Kadokura et al. does not teach the spherical powder of Claims 11 and 12.

However, Mongiat et al. teach using spherical powders of the instant claims as SPF enhancers in UV protective compositions. See col. 31, lines 40-47. An additional beneficial effect provided by some spherical powders is a soft feel during spreading and skin mattifying. See col. 31, lines 50-55.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the UV protective compositions of Kadokura et al. such that to use spherical powders. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain better UV protection as well as to improve the skin feel and mattifying properties of cosmetic formulations as suggested by Mongiat et al.

With respect to Claim 7, the reference teaches. nanoparticles of metal or metal compounds such as silver powder, titanium dioxide and other substance, dispersed within the matrix particles (see above), but does not explicitly teach the claimed "combination of silver nanoparticles and titanium dioxide nanoparticles". However, making a combination of the disclosed compounds is obvious modification of the prior art and within the skill of the ordinary practitioner. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain the desired UV screening ability of the lamina.

With respect to Claim 10, the reference does not teach the claimed oil absorbability of the particles. However, since the particles of Kadokura et al. are porous and are used in skin care formulations such as face powder and foundations, it would

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have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust the oil absorbability of the particles. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain a mattifying effect of the formulations.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kadokura et al. (EP 268 938) and Mongiat et al. (US 7,101,536 – previously presented), as applied to claims 1-5, 7-13 and 14 above, and further in view of Reinehr et al. (WO 01/43714).

Kadokura et al. and Mongiat et al. are as applied above.

Kadokura et al. and Mongiat et al. do not teach the fluorescent substances of Claim 6.

However, Reinehr et al. teach using fluorescent substances of the instant claim in UV protecting skin care compositions. See Abstract; pp. 1-11. The fluorescent substances are used to lighten the skin, to protect the skin against UV radiation and to improve the appearance of cosmetic formulations. See pp. 1, 17.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the particles of Kadokura et al. such that to use fluorescent substances in addition to or instead of metal oxides dispersed in the matrix. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain UV protective and skin lightening effect as well as to improve the appearance of cosmetic formulations as suggested by Reinehr et al.

Response to Arguments

In respect to Applicant's arguments filed on February 29, 2008 have been considered but are not fully persuasive.

Applicants argue that the Kadakuro reference does not teach porous particles or an optically active substance. Examiner states that Kadokura et al. teach cosmetic compositions such as make-up formulations comprising a lamina comprising a matrix substance (e.g. silicon dioxide) and a finely divided metal or metal compound dispersed therein (e.g. titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, silver powder, etc. – as recited in claim 5). See p. 2, lines 36-45, 56-58; p. 3, lines 1-49; p. 5, lines 25-29; p. 9, Example 10. This reads on the limitation "an optically active substance incorporated into a porous particle."

Applicant argues unexpected results such as good adhesion and spreadability on the skin, with a natural finish and long lasting effect of making fine facial lines and wrinkles difficult to see in. However, examiner respectfully states Kadakuro teaches the cosmetics having incorporated therein the lamina have a good feeling in use in respect to spreading property and the like. Additionally, Mongiat et al. teach using spherical powders of the instant claims as SPF enhancers in UV protective compositions. See col. 31, lines 40-47. An additional beneficial effect provided by some spherical powders is a soft feel during spreading and skin mattifying. See col. 31, lines 50-55. Hence, the reference teaches the identical properties; and therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that including spherical powders would provide good spreadability and skin mattifying effects.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Examiner respectfully reiterates "it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the particles of Kadokura et al. such that to use fluorescent substances in addition to or instead of metal oxides dispersed in the matrix. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain UV protective and skin lightening effect as well as to improve the appearance of cosmetic formulations as suggested by Reinehr et al." Furthermore, "it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the UV protective compositions of Kadokura et al. such that to use spherical powders. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to obtain better UV protection as well as to improve the skin feel and mattifying properties of cosmetic formulations as suggested by Mongiat et al."

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR

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1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

No claims allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Layla Soroush whose telephone number is (571)272-5008. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreenivasan Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SREENI PADMANABHAN/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1617